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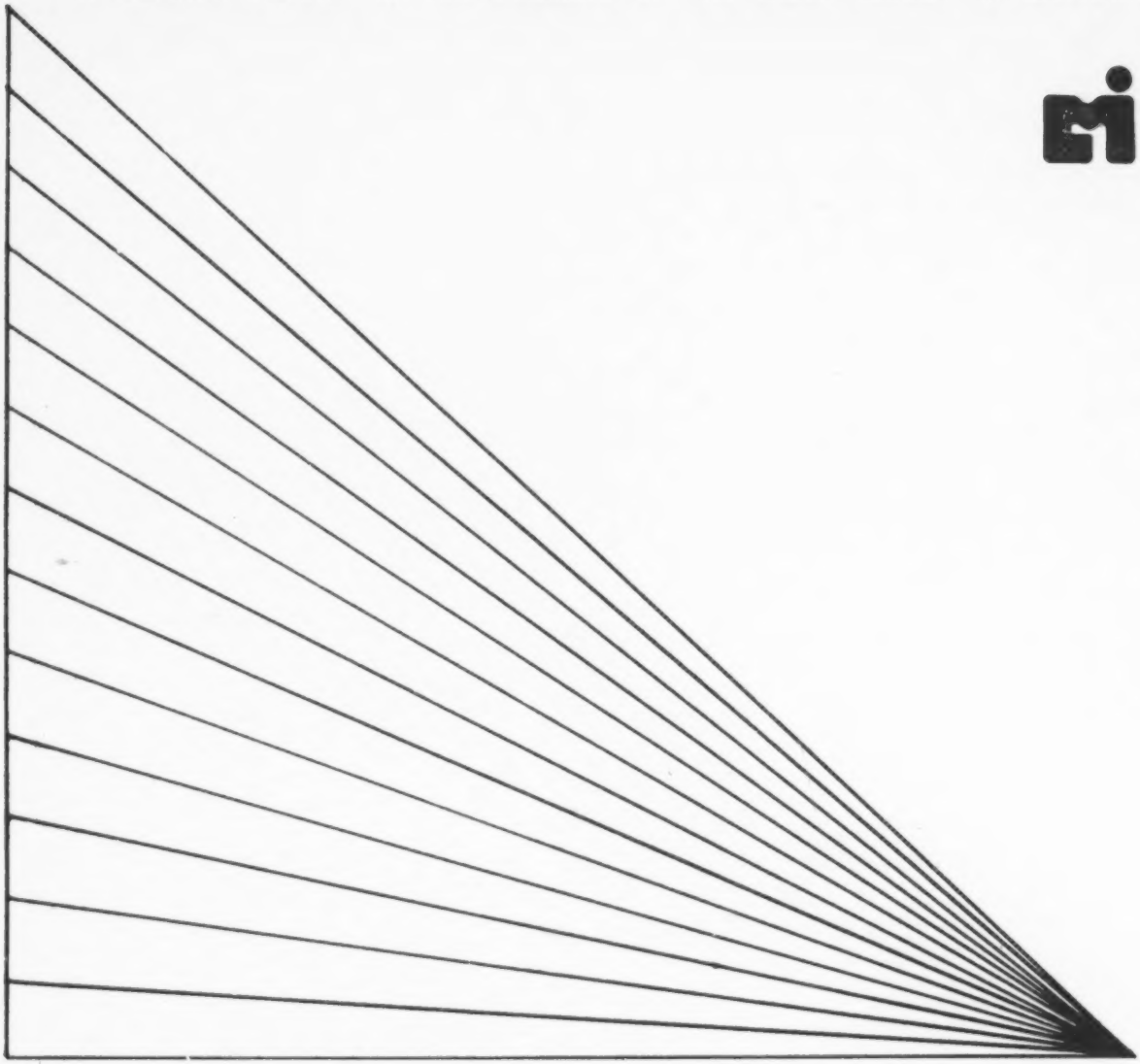
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1983

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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Department of Employment and Training

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Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

NOVEMBER, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate inched up from 6.1 percent in October to 6.2 percent in November. When reported to more decimal places, the rate increased only from 6.1359 percent to 6.1507 percent. Between 1970 and 1982, the rate increased an average of 0.2 percentage points from October to November. There has been no pattern, although the rate decreased by 0.1 percentage points during 2 of those 13 Novembers and showed no change during another 2 of them. In 1982, the rate inched down by 0.1 percentage points during November. Even though this November's unemployment rate exceeds the September and October rates, it is lower than the eight other months of 1983, is lower than last November's 8.2 percent rate by 2.0 percentage points, and is the lowest November rate since 1979. This marks the 11th consecutive month (every month this year) of lower unemployment than a year ago. It is also the 22nd consecutive month of lower unemployment than nationally. The gap in unemployment rates between the nation and Maryland is now 1.9 percentage points.

The U.S. November rate of 8.1 percent (not seasonally adjusted) is down by 0.3 percentage points from October. The nation is in the midst of recovery from the 1981-1982 recession, a recovery which started half a year earlier in Maryland and has leveled off since the spring. Nationally, the unemployment rate has fallen for five consecutive months and is now lower by 2.1 percentage points than in June. Maryland's unemployment rate has increased during the past two months and is lower than its June rate by only 0.4 percentage points. Even though Maryland's rate has been lower than a year ago all this year and the U.S. rate dropped below a year ago beginning in July, the U.S. rate is lower than last November's rate by a greater 2.3 percentage points than Maryland's 2.0 percentage point decline.

Still, Maryland's unemployment rate is substantially below the U.S. rate. In fact, 38 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland for October. The state's labor force and employment are at their highest levels on record (back to 1970). For November, construction employment is at a peak level for the year, trade also peaked for the year and registered a record November level, services employment is higher than at any time before 1983 and is surpassed by only this summer's levels, and manufacturing and government are both higher than their levels last November.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

The state's civilian labor force increased by an estimated 10,216 persons between October and November, as employment expanded by 9,254 persons and unemployment by a much lesser 962 persons. Last November, the labor force increased by only 2,547 persons. The labor force is higher by an estimated 101,248 persons than last November, marking the 5th consecutive month of over-the-year increases. Employment has increased by 140,205 persons since last November, while unemployment has declined by 38,957. During this November, seasonal hiring continued in retail trade and education, accompanied by recalls with the end of strike activity in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing and by hiring in trucking and water transportation services. This was only slightly negated by layoffs in agribusiness, hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and federal government. Last November, hiring was more extensive in construction and retail trade, but layoffs were noted at city and county governments. So far, Christmas hiring in retail trade seems to be slower than last year; however, the major hiring occurs in December. Continued claims for Unemployment Insurance increased during November, while decreases were noted among persons exhausting their unemployment benefits and among unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. The greatest numbers of continued claims were filed in special trade construction, primary metals manufacturing, eating/drinking places, and business services.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate fell from 7.2 percent in October to 7.0 percent in November. Employment increased by an estimated 7,113 persons and unemployment declined by 954. For October, 107 out of the 244 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than Baltimore. During November, claims for Unemployment Insurance maintained their October levels, while persons exhausting their unemployment benefits and unemployment entrants and reentrants to the labor force declined. The end of strike activity increased employment in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing, and seasonal hiring continued to expand employment in retail trade and education. Wet, cool weather caused cutbacks in construction. Baltimore City's unemployment rate dipped from 8.4 percent in October to 8.3 percent in November. With recalls in manufacturing, Carroll County's unemployment rate dropped from 6.0 percent to 5.0 percent.

Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area maintained their October unemployment rate of 3.8 percent. Estimated employment rose by 4,545 persons and unemployment was diminished by 221. There were decreases in both continued claims for Unemployment Insurance and in unemployed entrants and reentrants to the labor force. Extensive seasonal hiring in retail trade was accompanied by more limited hiring in electric/electronic manufacturing, construction, trucking, education, and business services.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

The increase in Garrett County's unemployment rate from 11.4 percent in October to 14.2 percent in November contributed to Western Maryland's increase from 9.4 percent unemployment to 9.9 percent. Garrett County's employment edged up by an estimated 91 persons while unemployment swelled by 402, with the temporary shutdown of a food processing plant. Unemployment rates increased less extensively in Allegany and Washington counties, but decreased somewhat in Frederick. The area's employment situation was little changed between October and November, except for layoffs in manufacturing.

Unemployment rates for all 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland increased between October and November. There were continued seasonal layoffs in agribusiness, eating/drinking places, and hotels/lodging places. Counties most affected by seasonal employment related to agriculture, tourism, and other outdoors activities saw the largest increases in unemployment rates--Caroline from 7.8 percent to 9.0 percent, Somerset from 13.5 percent to 15.8 percent, and Worcester from 10.2 percent to 14.4 percent.

Statewide, the November unemployment rates ranged from 3.1 percent in Montgomery County up to 15.8 percent in Somerset County. Three Western Maryland counties had double-digit unemployment rates--Allegany, Garrett, and Washington--along with Calvert in Southern Maryland and Somerset and Worcester on the Eastern Shore.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Accelerated hiring in manufacturing, transportation, and local government caused nonagricultural payroll employment to increase by a greater 9,600 jobs during this November than its addition of 6,500 jobs during last November. This November, seasonal hiring continued in retail trade and education, accompanied by recalls as strike activity ended in nonelectrical machinery manufacturing and by hiring in trucking and water transportation services. This was only slightly negated by layoffs in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and federal government. Last November, hiring was more extensive in construction and retail trade. There was also hiring in business services, federal government, and local boards of education. Layoffs were noted a year ago in hotels/lodging places, amusement/recreation services, and city and county governments.

After decreasing by 14,400 between June and August, employment grew by 28,100 between August and November. Employment increased by a slower 21,900 between last August and November. For the 5th consecutive month, employment is higher than its level a year ago, exceeding last November's total by 21,400 jobs. Still, employment is lower than November, 1981 by 6,000 jobs, than November, 1980 by 29,900 jobs, and than November, 1979 by 17,100 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

Manufacturing employment trends have been erratic during 1983, bouncing up and down month to month. Employment dropped by 1,700 jobs during this October, only to add 1,400 during November. Most of the changes were caused by the start and end of strike activity in nonelectrical machinery. That industry was reduced by 1,100 jobs during October then added 1,400 during November. Scattered hiring caused printing/publishing to add 400 jobs and electric/electronic equipment 300 during November. Primary metals eased down by 200, while a chicken virus caused food processing to lose 400 jobs. Last November, manufacturing lost a net of 200 jobs. Changes were small, consisting of losses of 400 jobs each in primary metals and electric/electronic equipment and a gain of 400 in food processing. After this October's manufacturing total fell below last October's total by 200 jobs, November rose above last November's level by 1,400 jobs. Between last and this November, employment has increased in 6 of the 19 industry categories, decreased in 10, and remained constant in 3. Electric/electronic equipment (+3,600) and printing/publishing (+1,700) scored the biggest over-the-year increases. The largest decreases were registered in primary metals (-3,300) and food processing (-1,100).

Between August and November, 23,800 jobs have been added in nonmanufacturing industries, with 8,200 of the jobs added in November alone. Last year, the gains were less substantial, as 20,100 jobs were added between August and November with 6,700 of them added during November. This November marks the 7th consecutive month of higher nonmanufacturing employment than a year ago. Jobs top last November's level by 20,000. Since last November, 12,100 jobs have been added in services, 5,300 in trade, 1,400 in transportation, 1,200 in local government, 700 in finance/insurance/real estate, and 100 in state government. The losers include federal government (-500) and construction (-100).

The trade industry added 4,600 jobs during this November. General merchandise accounted for 2,200 of the seasonal hiring, as hiring also occurred at apparel/accessory stores, furniture/home furnishing stores, and miscellaneous retail trade. Last November, the holiday hiring was more extensive, when 6,000 jobs were added in trade. Since this August, 5,600 jobs have been added in trade, more than the addition of 4,500 during that period of 1982. Limited hiring by city and county governments accompanied by continued seasonal hiring at local boards of education and community colleges caused local government to add 3,200 jobs during November. Last November, only 800 jobs were added, because hiring in education was accompanied by layoffs in city and county governments. Since August, 20,000 jobs have been added in local government, more than the increase of 17,400 during that period in 1982. Better business conditions in trucking and water transportation services caused 1,200 jobs to be added in transportation during November, contributing to the addition of 3,500 jobs since July. State government was bolstered by 600 jobs during November. Recalls at public colleges and universities have expanded state government by 4,800 jobs since August. Construction added 200 jobs during November, much less than the addition of 1,000 during last November when construction was emerging from the recession. Services lost 1,000 jobs during this November, as continued

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

seasonal layoffs in hotels/lodging places and amusement/recreation services outnumbered seasonal hiring in educational services. Since July, services employment has been reduced by 5,800 jobs, equal to its seasonal decrease during that period in 1982. Layoffs at non-defense agencies caused federal government to drop by 600 jobs during November. A total of 3,500 federal jobs have been lost since the July peak employment.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 6,500 jobs were added between October and November and 8,400 since last November. Manufacturing increased by 1,600 jobs both over the month and over the year. The major trend during November was the burgeoning of nonelectrical machinery by 1,200 jobs as strike activity ended. The area's nonmanufacturing employment rose by 4,900 jobs during November and by 6,800 since last November. Trade industries added 2,700 jobs and local government 2,500, while 600 jobs were lost in construction.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $14.24 from $365.72 in October to $379.96 in November. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.8 hours to 41.3, and average hourly earnings rose by 17 cents to $9.20. In six manufacturing categories, average weekly hourly earnings rose by at least one hour during November; and in six categories, average hourly earnings rose by at least five cents. Better business conditions promoted longer scheduled workweeks, more overtime pay, and more incentive pay. Large gains were noted in transportation equipment, where more overtime work caused a workweek increase of 4.1 hours and an hourly earnings increase of 64 cents. The average workweek was reduced only in the industry of stone/clay/glass products, while hourly earnings were reduced by at least five cents in four industries. Since last November, the average weekly earnings for manufacturing have increased by $22.16 or 6.2 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers increased by $18.70 during November to $406.43. Average weekly hours jumped by 1.0 hours to 41.9, and average hourly earnings rose by 22 cents to $9.70. Since last November, average weekly earnings have increased in the area by $20.73 or 5.4 percent.

UNEMPLOYMEMT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed in November, 1983 were 3.6 percent lower than the volume in the previous month. The decrease occurred because fewer claims were filed by workers in the industries of rubber products, food processing and mining. Continued claims were up 9.4 percent, weeks compensated increased 13.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 12.8 percent. The average weekly payment decreased less than one percent to $126.21.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were down 30.1 percent and continued claims rose 1.4 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program increased 11.4 percent in November and continued claims rose 5.2 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 4.5 percent, continued claims rose 7.3 percent, weeks compensated increased 8.0 percent, and the amount of payments rose 7.9 percent. The average weekly payment was down less than one percent to $119.94.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Consumer Price Index for all items increased by 0.2 percent from October to reach 303.1 in November. Inflation has proceeded at a pace of 3.2 percent since last November. This is slightly higher than the October inflation rate of 2.9 percent. The November index for food and beverages, at 285.3, is lower by 0.1 percent than October's and is slightly higher by 2.2 percent than last November's. For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for all items rose to 304.7 for November, up by 0.6 percent from September and by 5.0 percent from last November. The index for food and beverages, at 285.4, is higher by 0.9 percent than two months ago and by 4.4 percent than a year ago.

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CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

NOVEMBER 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	November	October**	November	October**	November	October**	November	October**	November '82
MARYLAND	2,269,585	2,259,369	2,129,990	2,120,736	139,595	138,633	6.2	6.1	8.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,110,297	1,104,138	1,032,132	1,025,019	78,165	79,119	7.0	7.2	9.7
BALTIMORE CITY	407,499	404,918	373,527	370,952	33,972	33,966	8.3	8.4	11.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	187,387	186,320	176,028	174,815	11,359	11,505	6.1	6.2	7.2
BALTIMORE	334,451	332,627	311,258	309,113	23,193	23,514	6.9	7.1	10.0
CARROLL	48,175	48,322	45,746	45,431	2,429	2,891	5.0	6.0	9.4
HARFORD	74,333	73,729	69,281	68,803	5,052	4,926	6.8	6.7	8.6
HOWARD	58,453	58,221	56,292	55,905	2,161	2,361	3.7	4.0	5.6
D. C. AREA	829,762	825,438	798,536	793,991	31,226	31,447	3.8	3.8	4.8
CHARLES	45,796	45,400	44,115	43,864	1,681	1,536	3.7	3.4	4.6
MONTGOMERY	362,328	360,626	351,131	349,132	11,197	11,494	3.1	3.2	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S	421,638	419,412	403,290	400,995	18,348	18,417	4.4	4.4	5.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	152,954	152,966	137,797	138,542	15,157	14,424	9.9	9.4	13.1
ALLEGANY	36,730	36,682	32,272	32,558	4,458	4,124	12.1	11.2	14.2
FREDERICK	48,560	49,112	45,755	46,059	2,805	3,053	5.8	6.2	8.9
GARRETT	12,550	12,057	10,771	10,680	1,779	1,377	14.2	11.4	18.2
WASHINGTON	55,114	55,115	48,999	49,245	6,115	5,870	11.1	10.7	14.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	11,551	11,547	10,389	10,412	1,162	1,135	10.1	9.8	13.2
ST. MARY'S	19,112	19,068	17,822	17,838	1,290	1,230	6.7	6.5	8.0
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	8,320	8,287	7,571	7,644	749	643	9.0	7.8	10.5
CECIL	31,433	31,452	29,110	29,168	2,323	2,284	7.4	7.3	11.5
DORCHESTER	15,925	15,939	14,591	14,651	1,334	1,288	8.4	8.1	12.1
KENT	8,079	8,120	7,449	7,561	630	559	7.8	6.9	9.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,512	10,611	9,722	9,845	790	766	7.5	7.2	8.3
SOMERSET	7,677	7,528	6,462	6,512	1,215	1,016	15.8	13.5	18.5
TALBOT	16,907	16,820	16,219	16,174	688	646	4.1	3.8	4.9
WICOMICO	31,103	31,017	28,532	28,622	2,571	2,395	8.3	7.7	10.2
WORCESTER	15,952	16,436	13,657	14,757	2,295	1,679	14.4	10.2	16.7
UNITED STATES[2]	112,147,000	112,042,000	103,018,00	102,659,000	9,129,000	9,383,000	8.1	8.4	10.4

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1701.8	1692.2	1680.4	937.1	930.6	928.7
Manufacturing	209.5	208.1	208.1	138.6	137.0	137.0
Durable Goods	113.4	112.0	112.2	81.0	79.7	79.8
Lumber and wood products	3.3	3.4	3.0	1.4	1.4	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.4
Household furniture	1.3	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.7	7.7	7.3	5.1	5.1	4.6
Primary metal industries	19.4	19.6	22.7	18.0	18.2	20.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.6	13.5	15.3	13.6	13.5	14.4
Fabricated metal products	8.8	8.7	8.8	6.5	6.4	6.4
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	16.4	15.0	15.5	10.1	8.9	10.1
Special industry machinery	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.7	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	37.0	36.7	33.4	26.4	26.3	23.9
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.5	3.5	3.1	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.3	25.2	24.1	18.9	18.9	18.0
Electronic components and accessories	2.2	2.0	1.7	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.1	13.2	13.4	8.6	8.6	8.3
Ship and boat building and repair	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	96.1	96.1	95.9	57.6	57.3	57.2
Food and kindred products	24.0	24.4	25.1	11.4	11.4	12.3
Meat products	6.2	6.5	6.7	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	3.3	2.8	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.6
Beverages	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.7	2.8	2.8
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	13.5	13.5	13.6	8.1	8.2	8.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.3	2.3	2.3	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.5	2.5	2.5	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.7	9.7	9.2	7.3	7.2	6.9
Printing and publishing	25.1	24.7	23.4	13.9	13.8	12.7
Newspapers	6.1	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.7	2.7	2.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.7	11.6	12.2	9.8	9.8	9.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.1	9.1	5.8	5.5	5.8
Misc. plastic products	4.8	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.5	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
NOVEMBER 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1492.3	1484.1	1472.3	798.5	793.6	791.7
Construction	91.2	91.0	91.3	41.0	41.6	42.9
Transportation and public utilities	88.1	86.7	86.9	57.1	56.7	57.7
Railroad transportation	8.0	8.0	8.1	5.6	5.7	5.8
Transportation, except railroads	40.4	39.2	39.0	23.6	23.3	24.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	39.7	39.5	39.8	27.9	27.7	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.0	25.8	25.8	18.5	18.3	18.6
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.7	14.0	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	419.7	415.1	414.4	224.3	221.6	222.8
Wholesale trade	95.8	95.9	92.9	56.6	56.8	56.6
Retail trade	323.9	319.2	321.5	167.7	164.8	166.2
General merchandise stores	44.1	41.9	47.3	22.5	21.4	23.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	95.4	95.6	94.7	58.1	58.1	58.2
Banking	24.0	24.1	23.9	14.1	14.1	14.1
Credit agencies except banks	12.7	12.8	12.6	8.5	8.5	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.1	20.1	20.3	15.6	15.6	15.6
Services and mining	402.1	403.1	390.0	213.1	213.0	205.4
Private hospitals	57.2	57.2	56.7	39.0	39.0	38.5
Educational services	27.7	27.2	26.7	19.8	19.4	19.0
Engineering and architectural services	21.1	20.8	20.3	7.2	7.1	6.8
Total government	395.8	392.6	395.0	204.9	202.6	204.7
Total federal government	129.2	129.8	129.7	53.0	53.4	54.1
Total state and local government	266.6	262.8	265.3	151.9	149.2	150.6
Total state government	85.9	85.3	85.8	57.1	56.9	57.4
Total local government	180.7	177.5	179.5	94.8	92.3	93.2

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

NOVEMBER 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Manufacturing	$379.96	$365.72	$357.80	41.3	40.5	39.8	$ 9.20	$ 9.03	$ 8.99
DURABLE GOODS	432.90	410.85	409.85	42.4	41.5	40.7	10.21	9.90	10.07
Lumber and wood products	259.38	257.24	259.77	39.6	38.8	39.3	6.55	6.63	6.61
Furniture and fixtures	290.74	276.30	256.47	43.2	41.3	41.3	6.73	6.69	6.21
Stone, clay and glass products	396.61	393.50	381.78	41.4	43.1	42.8	9.58	9.13	8.92
Primary metal industries	556.70	539.22	528.66	41.7	41.8	39.6	13.35	12.90	13.35
Fabricated metal products	421.74	382.75	352.74	44.3	42.2	39.5	9.52	9.07	8.93
Machinery except electrical	426.64	395.93	387.39	42.2	41.2	41.3	10.11	9.61	9.38
Electric and electronic equipment	367.64	362.10	347.75	43.1	42.4	41.3	8.53	8.54	8.42
Transportation equipment	534.89	459.36	506.04	43.7	39.6	42.1	12.24	11.60	12.02
Instruments and related products	310.81	316.01	291.46	38.9	39.7	38.4	7.99	7.96	7.59
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	284.33	278.91	234.21	39.6	38.9	37.0	7.18	7.17	6.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	325.22	319.95	304.20	40.2	39.5	38.9	8.09	8.10	7.82
Food and kindred products	308.25	286.13	286.94	40.4	38.1	39.2	7.63	7.51	7.32
Apparel and other textile products	206.84	206.84	197.53	35.6	35.6	34.9	5.81	5.81	5.66
Paper and allied products	327.24	332.56	301.25	41.9	42.8	40.6	7.81	7.77	7.42
Printing and publishing	391.95	390.40	372.06	40.2	40.0	39.0	9.75	9.76	9.54
Chemicals and allied products	442.68	431.19	416.30	43.4	41.5	41.3	10.20	10.39	10.08
Rubber and misc. plastic products	314.15	330.48	299.52	42.8	43.2	41.6	7.34	7.65	7.20
Leather and leather products	185.17	188.38	155.03	38.1	37.6	31.9	4.86	5.01	4.86

Covers an estimated 141,400 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
MANUFACTURING	$406.43	$387.73	$385.70	41.9	40.9	40.6	$ 9.70	$ 9.48	$ 9.50
DURABLE GOODS	459.89	433.06	436.72	42.9	41.6	41.2	10.72	10.41	10.60
Stone, clay and glass products	420.58	401.29	406.34	42.1	42.6	45.3	9.99	9.42	8.97
Primary metal industries	553.08	541.41	531.43	41.9	42.1	39.6	13.20	12.86	13.42
Fabricated metal products	441.14	400.37	371.13	46.0	43.9	41.1	9.59	9.12	9.03
Machinery except electrical	404.17	339.88	349.35	43.6	40.9	41.1	9.27	8.31	8.50
Electric and electronic equipment	405.74	404.92	392.11	42.8	42.4	42.9	9.48	9.55	9.14
Transportation equipment	563.73	471.31	548.22	43.7	38.6	41.5	12.90	12.21	13.21
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	258.80	256.03	217.44	38.8	38.5	36.3	6.67	6.65	5.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	336.98	328.78	318.80	40.6	39.9	39.8	8.30	8.24	8.01
Food and kindred products	381.30	356.72	366.54	41.0	39.2	41.7	9.30	9.10	8.79
Apparel and other textile products	219.80	220.27	206.45	35.0	35.3	33.9	6.28	6.24	6.09
Paper and allied products	280.16	274.80	267.03	41.2	41.7	41.4	6.80	6.59	6.45
Printing and publishing	365.22	355.54	336.80	40.4	39.2	37.8	9.04	9.07	8.91
Chemicals and allied products	476.28	459.48	464.70	44.1	42.0	42.4	10.80	10.94	10.96
Rubber and misc. plastic products	288.23	303.85	269.38	42.7	44.1	43.1	6.75	6.89	6.25

Covers an estimated 91,800 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

NOVEMBER 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Initial Claims	22,037	22,852	34,679	12,122	12,687	17,513
Total Continued Claims	148,515	135,776	252,548	88,862	82,805	158,975
Total Weeks Compensated	124,813	109,598	199,457	73,314	67,860	123,358
Total Amount of Payments	$15,752,555	$13,960,241	$23,434,162	$8,793,145	$8,152,311	$14,843,108
Average Weekly Payment	$126.21	$127.38	$117.49	$119.94	$120.13	$120.33

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	302	432	326
Total continued claims	2,400	2,366	2,350
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	302	271	634
Total Continued claims	1,882	1,789	861

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

NOVEMBER 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	545.2	540.8	532.4
Manufacturing*	26.6	26.4	25.1
Printing and publishing	7.5	7.4	7.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	8.2	7.9	7.3
Nonmanufacturing	518.6	514.4	507.3
Construction	37.3	36.9	34.6
Transportation and public utilities*	16.4	16.1	15.3
Trucking and warehousing	7.4	7.0	6.6
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.5	6.5	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	137.0	134.8	136.6
General merchandise stores	16.9	15.9	18.2
Finance, insurance and real estate*	28.6	28.6	28.4
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.4
Credit agencies except banks	3.3	3.3	3.5
Services and mining	148.4	147.9	143.0
Total government	150.9	150.1	149.4
Total federal government	72.3	72.2	70.5
Total state and local government	78.6	77.9	78.9

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
NOVEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	111.4	112.3	110.7
Manufacturing	23.3	23.3	23.3
Food & kindred products*	9.5	9.6	9.1
Meat products	4.6	4.7	4.9
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.6	2.6	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.3
Lumber & wood products	0.9	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.8	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	0.9	0.9	1.0
Other manufacturing	7.9	7.7	8.2
Nonmanufacturing	88.1	89.0	87.4
Construction	6.7	6.6	6.7
Transportation & public utilities*	6.6	6.5	6.7
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade*	27.3	27.9	27.6
General merchandise stores	2.2	2.2	2.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.8	3.8	3.7
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	20.3	20.9	20.1
Health services	7.9	7.8	7.8
Total government	23.4	23.3	22.6
Total federal government	4.7	4.7	4.5
Total state & local government	18.7	18.6	18.1

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110.5	110.9	109.7
Manufacturing	22.3	23.0	23.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.7	2.8
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	4.2	4.0	3.4
Other manufacturing	12.3	13.2	14.4
Nonmanufacturing	88.2	87.9	86.0
Construction	7.2	7.0.	7.1
Transportation & public utilities	6.8	6.8	6.7
Railroad	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.2	2.1
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.7
Wholesale & retail trade	25.7	25.6	25.4
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.0
Retail trade*	20.8	20.7	20.4
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.3	3.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.5	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.8	1.9	1.7
Services & mining*	22.8	22.9	22.6
Health services	9.1	9.2	8.9
Educational services	1.7	1.7	1.8
Total government	22.2	22.0	20.7
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.0
Total state & local government	19.1	18.9	17.7

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

NOVEMBER 1983

Major Industry Grouping	November 1983	October 1983	November 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	431.6	428.8	429.1
Manufacturing	55.2	53.9	55.8
Durable Goods*	23.0	21.8	24.4
Stone, clay & glass products	2.4	2.4	2.2
Primary metal industries	6.2	6.6	7.1
Fabricated metal products*	2.3	2.3	2.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.1	1.0	1.1
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	2.8	4.2
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.4	4.4
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.9
Nondurable Goods*	32.2	32.1	31.4
Food & kindred products*	7.2	7.1	7.5
Beverages	1.2	1.2	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.8	4.9	4.6
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.9	1.9	1.7
Paper & allied products*	2.6	2.6	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.8	1.6
Printing & publishing*	8.9	8.7	8.2
Commercial printing	3.6	3.6	3.0
Chemicals & allied products*	6.1	6.1	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	376.4	374.9	373.3
Construction	12.9	13.4	13.7
Transportation & public util.*	35.4	35.2	36.5
Railroad transportation	3.5	3.5	3.6
Transp. except railroad*	11.5	11.5	12.6
Trucking & warehousing	5.9	5.8	5.6
Water transportation	2.8	2.8	4.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	92.7	91.2	92.5
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	38.9	39.1	38.8
Banking	11.1	11.0	11.1
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.6	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.7	10.7	10.8
Service & mining*	115.8	116.0	111.6
Health services	37.0	37.0	36.8
Educational services	13.6	13.4	13.2
Misc. services	4.8	4.8	4.7
Total government	80.7	80.0	80.2
Total federal government	13.5	13.6	14.3
Total state & local government	67.2	66.4	65.9
Total state government	29.1	28.7	28.7
Total local government	38.1	37.7	37.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

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